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# Talk of President KIM IL SUNG

## With Chief Editor of Peruvian Newspaper "Expreso" and His Wife

PYONGYANG, Nov. 16 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 2 the Chief Editor of the Peruvian newspaper "Expreso" and his wife on a visit to our country and had a friendly talk with them.

According to a report from Lima, on October 20, the "Siglo 20" Publishing House put out in pamphlet form the full text of the talk of the leader with the Chief Editor of the Peruvian newspaper "Expreso" and his wife, carrying in place of honour in it a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) and all other papers in Pyongyang today carry the full text of the talk of the leader.

Follows the full text of the talk:

I am very happy today to meet you, guests from faraway Peru.

I warmly welcome your visit to our country.

Construction is now in full swing in our country. You have noted it during your tour, I think. We are now carrying on many construction projects. We are afraid if we are too ambitious of construction.

You said that you were impressed most deeply when you saw children happily growing in our country. In fact, a great deal of money is now being used for the children in our country. A large portion of the state budget goes to raising and giving schooling to children in our country. At present children growing in nurseries and kindergartens number as many as 3,500,000 and pupils and students studying in primary schools, senior middle schools and colleges and universities over 4,500,000 in our country. Taken together, children growing in nurseries and kindergartens and pupils and students studying in schools of different levels amount to over 8 million.

The population of the northern half of our country is roughly 15 million, of which children growing in nurseries and kindergartens and pupils and students studying in schools exceed 8 million. To raise and give schooling to this great number of children and students at state expense is rather a big burden. No other country makes so much investments as our country for the sake of children, I think.

It is rather a burden now to raise children and give them schooling at state expense. But it is a good thing for the future. It is somewhat a difficult job at present but will bring happiness in the future. Giving schooling to students will bear a fine fruit in the future.

I express thanks to you for your high appraisal of the educational policy of our country.

Not only you but also heads of state and Party delegations from African, Near and Middle East countries and many other countries of the world said that what impressed them most in our country was our educational policy. Personages of the Socialist Party or the Liberal Democratic Party who come from Japan, a capitalist country, also support our educational policy. Members of the Liberal Democratic Party, the ruling party of Japan, also could not repress their admiration when they saw in our country that we are bringing up and giving schooling to children and students accounting for a half of the population at state expense starting from nurseries and kindergartens to primary schools, senior middle schools, higher specialised schools, colleges and universities and other educational institutions of different levels.

In our country not only students but also Ministers of the Administration Council and other cadres are all studying. If cadres are added to, the number of those studying in our country is far greater than that of students. A few years ago progressive mayors of Japan visited our country and asked us to tell about the all-people education system in our country. So, I myself told them about it for hours.

You were quite right when you said that cadres are important in making revolution. Cadres decide every matter. A society develops and a country develops only when there are competent cadres.

You said that there are many social sciences courses in the colleges and universities of your country. In our country the number of those studying social sciences is restricted. Those who study social sciences including literature and law do not exceed 30 per cent of the number of students of colleges and universities in our country.

In the past the Japanese imperialists, after occupying Korea, let some of Koreans study only law and medicine a little to become lawyers, doctors, teachers and the like. But they did not teach technique at all to the Koreans. We conducted a survey after the liberation and found that there were only scores of Koreans who had graduated from technical colleges or universities of Japan. The Japanese imperialists did not teach Koreans even how to drive locomotives. The vicious Japanese imperialists drove locomotives by themselves and employed Koreans only as stokers. Railway station masters were also Japanese. There were only a few Korean engine drivers. This fact alone is enough to show how vicious the Japanese imperialists are.

Right after liberation our country had no national cadres. As we had lack of engine drivers, we could not run trains for several months. So, we had to send trainees to other countries to learn the technique.

Diplomatic relations have not yet been established between our country and Peru. But we are always following the struggle of the Peruvian people.

His Excellency President Velasco of Peru is a courageous man. He has been doing a lot of things for the Peruvian people. His Excellency President Velasco claims the 200 mile sea limits. Up until a few years ago only Latin American countries had claimed the 200 mile sea limits. But now this is demanded throughout the world. Now African countries, too, call for the 200 mile sea limits or economic waters limits.

Today the line upheld by you, that is, the claim for the 200 mile sea limits raised by President Velasco, has evoked world-wide support. As the third world is united now, if the third world people rise, even the big powers are forced to yield to them. According to press reports, Japan, too, is going to recognize the 200 mile economic waters limits, afraid that she will be isolated in the world if she refuses to recognize it. Japan is getting huge profits in shipping, but she has now been compelled to yield to the claim for the 200 mile economic waters limits. The United States and a few other countries still attach conditions to the question of the 200 mile economic waters limits. However, they will have no alternative but to comply with the claim as most countries of the world call for the 200 mile economic waters limits. I think that the International Conference on Sea Law scheduled to open in Venezuela of Latin America will proceed successfully. Probably, the conference will cause a big stir.

You were the first to raise the claim for the 200 mile sea limits, holding the banner of independence.

This is a very correct policy. This policy is making a big contribution to defending the resources of one's country and safeguarding the independence of one's nation. The third world is all following this example of yours.

You said that you capture U.S. boats and fine them when they catch fish near your coast. This is a very courageous and bold act which is worthy of being followed by the whole world. We absolutely support your stand and highly appraise it.

You are holding high the banner of independence. It is very important.

The whole world now demands independence. The second world countries, to say nothing of the third world countries, also demand independence. By the second world we mean such countries as France and Canada. All of these countries, too, demand independence. Nordic countries such as Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, and Latin American countries also call for the principle of independence. Today in Latin America, Peru and Argentina are also taking the road of independence.

The socialist countries also demand independence. The revolutionary struggle for socialism and communism is waged to make the people live in independence, not to make them subjugated to others. Marx said in his "Manifesto of the Communist Party" that the chains of oppression should be broken. If the people are to be placed under the control of big powers, a new form of chains, after cutting off the chains of oppression, for what should they make revolution?

We insist on a strict principle of independence. We unite with the socialist countries on four principles, which are: The socialist countries should oppose imperialism, support the national liberation movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the labour movement in the capitalist countries, continue building socialism and communism and observe the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and reciprocity. We insist on the principle of non-interference in other's internal affairs.

The socialist countries should not interfere in the lines of other countries, whatever they may be. Even in one family, everyone should be allowed to take coffee or tea by his or her own choice in mornings. Domestic harmony is spoiled, if this is not permitted.

We never interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. We do not upbraid other socialist countries, only if they do not oppose socialism and take to counter-revolution. Other socialist countries either do not interfere in the internal affairs of our country and even if any of them attempts it, we do not permit it. We get on well with each other, as we thus respect each other and refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs. Our relations with all socialist countries are good now.

We call the present era an era of independence, since many countries of the world demand independence and walk the road of independence now. We have met many people of different countries of the world and nearly all of them had this view. It is an ideological trend today to demand independence and wish to take the road of independence.

You said that ours is a model country firmly adhering to independence. This was admitted also by a correspondent of the U.S. "New York Times" who visited our country. He said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a country most devoted to independence and we were very strict in the anti-U.S. idea and had our own philosophy.

We have consistently adhered to independence under conditions of the blockade policy of the imperialists against our country. Of course, many difficulties lay before us one time. But we have got over them and, moreover, become much stronger. The tighter the imperialists stuck to the blockade policy, the further the consciousness and fervor of struggle of our people heightened. Now our country finds itself in a far better situation. Take foreign trade for example: In the past we carried on trade only with the socialist countries. But now we do it with many other countries. An ever growing number of countries approach us for trade, as the international position of our country is rising steadily.

The U.S. imperialists are still attempting to subject us to economic blockade, but to no avail.

Let me take one example.

The economic transactions between our country and Japan began picking up to some measure of late. These transactions are, of course, performed with private companies, not on a national scale. Some time ago, we placed with Japan an order for two furnaces of 2,000 cubic meter capacity to introduce modern technique in the steel-making industry. But the U.S. imperialists, complying with the entreaty of the south Korean reactionaries for stopping the sale of the furnaces to north Korea, put pressure upon Japan to withdraw her promise to us. The Japanese company told us that it could not sell the furnaces to us because the Government did not permit it under the pressure of the United States.

So we told our technicians to try to build the furnace on the basis of their own researches. After that, our technicians and workers set about building it for themselves. It offers no big problem to build a 2,000 cubic meter furnace, as we are now building a 1,500 cubic meter furnace. The furnace now under construction will be completed by the September 9 national day this year, I believe.

At a consultation with technicians some time ago, we told them how nice it was for them to build the furnace with their own efforts and technique, which helped raise their technical level and save foreign currency.

You must not fail to train your own able national cadres, if you want to withstand the blockade policy of the enemy. If only you have national cadres, you can well frustrate the enemy's blockade policy and solve everything by your own efforts. In other words, you can turn a misfortune into a blessing.

Our experiences tell us that the blockade policy and pressure of the imperialists stand us in good stead by awakening people and rousing them and further enhancing their national pride, despite their disadvantages of impeding our advance by giving rise to various difficulties.

Socialist construction is going at full sails in our country now. We have surmounted all the crowning difficulties in socialist construction.

The line we maintained in socialist economic construction was to ensure the priority growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture.

In building heavy industry, we did not build heavy industry for heavy industry's sake, but one which could serve better the development of light industry and agriculture and the enhancement of the people's living standard. For instance, we built many fertilizer plants to help develop agriculture, built many machine plants to serve light industry and agriculture, built chemical fibre mills and so forth to supply an abundance of raw materials to light industry.

In socialist economic construction, we have laid a solid foundation for ensuring priority growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the rapid development of light industry and agriculture.

Today our industry is developing at faster pace than in the past days. We are going to accelerate socialist construction by adding a more vigorous speed to the speed of Chollima. The Central Committee of our Party set forth ten major targets of economic construction early this year. We have decided to produce 12,000,000 tons of steel.

When we build 2,000 cubic meter furnaces, we will be able to produce 1,500,000 tons of pig iron from each. In the Six-Year Plan period, we will reach the 4,000,000 ton mark in steel production. If we build one furnace of 1,500,000 ton capacity in pig iron production each year, we will capture the height of 12,000,000 tons of steel in a few years to come. We can build one furnace of this kind every year.

Steel and electric power are very important. Electric power is the pioneer of industry and next comes steel. You need steel to manufacture machines, build ships and increase the overall potential of the country. Machine industry is the heart of heavy industry. This is why certain developed countries do not like the development of engineering industry in developing countries.

People of a certain country asked us one time what our small country was building a tractor plant for. If we could not manufacture tractors for ourselves, we would have to buy them from other countries. How can we buy so many tractors? We can now supply many tractors to the countryside, because we built tractor plants for ourselves.

We have laid a foundation for developing agriculture faster in the future.

Our country has no vast arable land. It has some 2 million *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of arable land and, minus the orchards and others, it is no more than 1,700,000 *chongbo*. But, we can produce some 10 million tons of grain from this acreage, if we make successful farming by intensive method. Therefore, we direct much efforts to the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. We can now further raise grain output, only if we have large quantities of fertilizers and many farm machines. Irrigation has already been completed in our country.

Irrigation is a very important problem in the rural technical revolution. Needless to say, it is not an easy job to carry out irrigation. But it can surely be done once one makes up one's mind to do.

Now in our country there are reservoirs built in various ways: We diked valleys and filled them with water, lifted water uphill to store it there and tunnelled to draw water from big rivers and made lakes. For nearly 20 years after the war we have built the irrigation setups capable of watering hundreds of thousands of *chongbo* of arable land. If people are all mobilized, irrigation can be carried out quickly. When we started building the first reservoir, people built it carrying earth on their backs as we had no machines and there were not many trucks. But now we can build reservoirs more easily and more quickly because we have machines and many heavy-duty lorries.

Farming can be done when there are water, fertilizers, machines and electricity. In the rural technical revolution we have put up four *Juche*-based slogans: irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization. These four slogans have already been realized almost. Yet not a small amount of work is to be done to carry out the task of mechanization.

After hard work for a long time our technicians manufactured rice-transplanting machines, which are good. We have made much efforts for nearly 20 years to manufacture a rice-transplanting machine. We bought rice-transplanting machines from other countries and used them, but none of them was applicable to our actual conditions. Therefore, we studied and made rice-transplanting machines suitable to our reality by ourselves. This year we will transplant rice seedlings in about 50 per cent of the paddy fields by machines. We plan to transplant rice seedlings by machines in all paddy fields next year.

Now we have become able to stand on our own feet in all fields by relying upon ourselves.

We are exerting much efforts also to develop foreign trade. Now many countries of the third world ask us for steel and cement. They all need steel and cement to build a national and self-supporting economy.

In order to develop cooperative relations with those countries, we also plan to produce more steel, cement and other goods. Friendly and cooperative relations among countries often begin with the establishment of economic relations and are consolidated and developed still further through economic relations.

You asked when our country will begin to export metallurgical plants. We are not yet in a position to export such things as a complete set of metallurgical plant. To export a metallurgical plant it must be a further modernized one than that of other countries. But we have not yet reached such a level.

We, however, can export aggregate equipment for some other factories. For example, vinalon mill is a patent of our country. It has been built entirely with our technique. This is why many countries ask us to export it.

We have now a vinalon mill with a production capacity of 50,000 tons. And we plan to build one more vinalon mill with the same production capacity in the Nampo area. This means having another experience in the building of a vinalon mill. Then we can export a complete set of a vinalon mill to other countries with assurance.

Peru also has done much work good for the independent development of the country.

It is a very good thing that the ore mines owned by U.S. companies have been nationalized in Peru. The companies in the hands of vicious Americans have come into whole people's possession thanks to the measures of nationalization taken by the Peruvian Government. This bespeaks that a new, socialist economic sector has come into being in Peru. If the nationalized economy is operated well, the economy of the country may be developed in a proportionate way.

We have been following your country with a keen interest from years ago. The Peruvian people are now very courageously fighting well and doing a lot of good work, while not loudly boasting of it, I think.

Peru has carried out the agrarian reform, nationalization of industry and many other reforms, not using the word, socialist revolution. This is very good, I think. It is very important to carry on social reforms one by one, laying a foundation in a gradual way. It is better to carry on work slowly yet substantially than to put up a big facade while speaking loudly and give it up before long. It is important to do work for the people. Signboard is not important.

We also did not say a word about socialism, when we nationalized the properties of the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese elements after the agrarian reform following the liberation. It was because content is more important than signboard.

You said flunkeyist idea finds no small manifestation among the Peruvian youth. But we strictly oppose flunkeyism in our revolution and construction. We do not conceal that we are opposed to flunkeyism. In the past, we openly stated that the revolution and construction should be carried out to suit the specific conditions of our country and in the Korean way.

Let me tell you one thing that happened shortly after the liberation. When we made a triumphant return to the homeland after defeating Japanese imperialism, the situation of the country was very complex. After the liberation, not a single college was to be found in north Korea. There were a few middle schools in each province, the students of which caused no small troubles. Some students took to ultra-leftism while some others to rightism. One day a few months after the liberation, we answered a question of young people as to which road Korea was then taking, before a crowd of youth who gathered on a playground. I told the youth at that time that the road we were taking was neither the American-style "democracy" nor the Soviet-style socialism, but was democracy of a new style, and that this democracy did not belong to the category of capitalist democracy but was the Korean-style democracy for the interests of the Korean people. Both the ultra-leftist and ultra-

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rightist students were listening to our speech in silence. Then, all of a sudden, someone among the crowd asked me: "Are you also a communist, General?" I did not conceal that I was a communist. I answered them: A genuine communist is the finest patriot and only a man with true patriotic idea can be a genuine communist. If a man who calls himself a communist does not love his country and his nation, he is not a true communist. I am not a communist looking up to any other country, but a communist who relies on our people and struggles for the Korean nation and Korean people. Then, the entire crowd gathered there shouted *manse*. From this fact alone we can see well that the people want to take a road of independence and do not want to take a road of dependence on others.

We admire the Peruvian Government enforcing progressive and democratic policies fully conforming to the interests of the Peruvian people.

We consider that all the policies enforced by His Excellency President of Peru are very correct and they are patriotic, democratic and revolutionary ones which deserve the support of the Peruvian people.

Everything in Peru should be done in the Peruvian way, not in the way of any other country. The Peruvian people are now making a revolution of Peruvian style. How good it is! The Peruvian people did very well when they chose the road of a revolution of Peruvian style. Therefore, we positively support you.

We have read many books by Marx and by Lenin. But, we do not apply Marxism-Leninism in toto to the revolution of our country. As conditions differ by countries, Marxism-Leninism must be applied creatively to suit the specific conditions of each country.

In the past, there were many flunkeyists worshiping other countries among our people, too. Men of literature and art, for example, said in the past days only the Western music was good and painted pictures only in other's style. During the Fatherland Liberation War we visited a People's Army hospital, where we found hanging on a wall a picture of a bear prowling in a snow-covered Siberian forest. So, we criticized a cadre of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army accompanying us, asking him why such a picture was hung there instead of a picture of the beautiful landscape of Korea, where are many famous mountains of ours such as Mt. Kumgang-san and Mt. Myohyang-san. And, right after the armistice, we called together Party propagandists and agitators and severely criticized them for the flunkeyist tendencies.

This signalled an extensive movement for rooting out flunkeyism in our country. This freed our people to a considerable extent from flunkeyist idea. Now there are few people with flunkeyist idea among our people. No flunkeyist idea can be noticed especially in the rising, new generation.

Our experience shows that very important is the work of education against flunkeyism. As you serve in the ideological work, you are under obligation to give such education to the Peruvian youth, aren't you? Correct education should be given to the young people to thoroughly eradicate flunkeyist idea.

You said you would widely propagate the *Juche* idea in Peru. The propaganda of the *Juche* idea, too, should be done in the Peruvian way to suit the conditions of Peru.

# We Fully Support 3 Principles, 5-Point Proposition of Korea's Reunification by President KIM IL SUNG

## "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea"

## Held in Lima; Over 100 Bodies' Delegates, 1,000 People in All from 20 Countries

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" was held in Lima, the capital of Peru, between November 12 and 14, according to a report from Lima.

**A message to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the meeting with enthusiastic applause of the attendants.**

The conference was attended by representatives of more than 100 political parties and social organisations and figures of the political, social, academic and press circles of 20 Latin American countries, more than 1,000 people in all.

Also present at the conference were Captain Manuel Velasco Arana, nephew of the Peruvian President, and Jorge Del Prado, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru.

The friendship and peace delegation of our country headed by Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was invited to the conference.

The conference opened on November 12 at a time when the voice of the world people fully supporting the five-point program of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and expressing all-out solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland was ringing ever louder.

Cables sent to the conference in support of the just struggle of the Korean people from various countries of the world and international organisations were read out at the opening session.

A report was made by Genaro Carnero Checa, Co-Ordinating Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference and Secretary General of the Peru-Korea Institute of Friendship and Culture.

Then fervent speeches were made by the delegates of various countries.

The reporter and speakers strongly and fully supported the fair and aboveboard propositions of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The conference unanimously adopted with thunderous applause of the attendants the general declaration of the "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

The conference unanimously adopted a number of documents strongly supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, including letters to the world people, to the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and to the Foreign Ministers of Latin American countries.

## General Declaration

A general declaration was adopted at the "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea." The general declaration said:

Representatives of 20 countries of Latin America who held a conference in Lima, the capital of Peru, between Nov. 12 and 14, 1974, consider that the struggle of all peoples for sovereignty, non-interference in other's internal affairs and the independence of the country is a decisive factor for maintaining and consolidating world peace and security.

In view of this irresistible trend of the present time we consider that the world people should express concern and solidarity for the Korean people who are suffering from the division owing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Having comprehended the importance of the Korean people's vigorous struggle, we declare as follows in order to express understanding and sympathy and manifest our solidarity with their just struggle for the reunification of the country:

We fully support the three principles of national reunification, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, laid down by Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the five-point proposition of national reunification put forth by him, the keynote of which is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the U.N. under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

—Considering that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive policy are the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and pose a grave threat to peace and security in this region and Asia, we strongly demand the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

—We resolutely denounce the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea and hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, actively support the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan and Chongryun, their organisation, and demand the Japanese authorities discontinue at once their suppression of and discrimination against them.

—Holding that Korea must never be divided but be reunified in accordance with the will of the Korean people, we reject the "two Koreas" plot of the betrayers ruling south Korea.

—We hold that the south Korean authorities should respect and abide by the three principles of the joint statement agreed upon between the north and south on July 4, 1972 and accept the fair proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the early reunification of Korea.

—We extend our support and encouragement to the just and valiant struggle of the south Korean patriots, student youth, intellectuals and believers for the reunification of the country and the democratisation of south Korean society.

We consider that the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country is part of the world-wide anti-imperialist struggle and is closely linked with the struggle of the world peace-loving people, especially the Latin American people for economic independence and complete sovereignty.

Proceeding from the need to maintain and consolidate world peace, we appeal to the peace-loving people, democratic organisations and progressive personages throughout the world to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and make all efforts so that their just demand may be realised.

The peoples of Latin American countries who respect the self-determination and sovereignty of the peoples will become a major ally of the Korean people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

We ask the governments of Latin American countries to support the proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and oppose the presence of foreign troops under the U.N. flag in south Korea and their interference at the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

We appeal to the governments of Latin American countries to establish normal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strengthen and develop diplomatic relations in case they have already established them.

## Appeal to World People

The "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" held in Lima recently adopted an appeal to the world people.

The appeal said:

The peace-loving people the world over watched with satisfaction the efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which led to the announcement of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Since then great efforts have been exerted to accelerate reunification.

President Kim Il Sung wisely guides the cause of national reunification.

As a decisive step for the promotion of the peaceful reunification of the country, he advanced in June last year the new patriotic five-point proposition of national reunification which reflects the unanimous desire and will of the Korean people and accords with the fundamental interests of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

But these sincere efforts have not produced an expected result due to the interference of the U.S. and the Japanese authorities and the treacherous flunkeyism of the south Korean authorities.

Under such situation the people in the southern half of Korea who have risen in the struggle are subjected to most diabolic repression. Today in south Korea student youth, progressive intellectuals, leaders of public organisations and political parties, patriots and even clergymen are murdered for the mere reason that they demanded the democratization of society and the reunification of the country.

From this we appeal to the peace-loving states, progressive political parties and public organisations, international democratic organisations and world people to force the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag to withdraw immediately, rescue the students and democratic personages arrested and put to torture in south Korea, and organize an international movement supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, a heroic struggle demanding the solidarity of all the free people on the globe.

The strength of the world peace-loving forces will surely defeat U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The struggle of the Korean people is precisely a struggle of the world people for independence and final liberation.

We can fight down our enemy only through unity and close cooperation.

The victory of the cause of the Korean people is a victory of the world progressive forces. Let us fight together till final victory.

## Letter to 29th UNGA President

The "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" held in Lima recently adopted a letter to the President of the 29th U.N. General Assembly Session.

The letter said:

Representatives of peoples of 20 countries in Latin America who value peace, national self-determination, non-interference, independence and sovereignty inform you that we gathered in Lima, the capital of Peru, and held the "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" between Nov. 12 and 14, 1974.

The attendants of the conference unanimously pointed out that the principles of Korea's reunification which were agreed upon in the north-south joint statement in July 1972 and supported by the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States in Algeria last year and the 28th U.N. General Assembly Session have not been realized owing to the U.S. interference and "two Koreas" plot.

This is the most patent expression showing that the United States is obstructing the peaceful efforts for Korea's reunification.

The Latin American conference considers that to support the draft resolution "On the Withdrawal of All Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the U.N. Flag" tabled to the 29th U.N. General Assembly Session at the joint initiative of 38 U.N. member nations is one of the most important questions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and holds that the current U.N. General Assembly Session should not allow the U.S. troops to abuse the name of the United Nations any longer but adopt a resolution on forcing them to withdraw from south Korea at once.

With the conviction that such step will provide conditions favourable for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and have an affirmative influence upon the maintenance of peace in the world, this conference hopes that all the U.N. member nations will direct due attention to our demand.

We sincerely ask you to distribute this document to all the national delegates attending the 29th U.N. General Assembly Session.

## Letter to Latin American Foreign Ministers

The "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" which was held recently in Lima, adopted a letter to the Foreign Ministers of Latin American countries.

Asking the Foreign Ministers to express their full solidarity with the proposals advanced by the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the October 7, 1974, memorandum made public in connection with the placing of the item "Withdrawal of All Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the U.N. Flag" on the agenda of the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the letter said:

We Latin American people have directly suffered and are suffering from the constant and shameless aggression of U.S. imperialism.

No country on our continent was or is free from the pressure, interference and aggression of the United States in this or that form.

Today the Chilean people are suffering from the brazen-faced interference of the United States and from the brutality of suppression perpetrated by the U.S. lackeys, the usurpers of the legitimate government of President Salvador Allende.

We Latin American people express solidarity for the victorious struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is waging a hard fight against the U.S. imperialist aggression, bitterly denounce the heinous criminal repression of people by the Pak Jung Hi fascist puppet clique who are maintaining their "regime" only with the backing of the bayonet of the U.S. occupationist troops and manifest solidarity with the heroic resistance of the south Korean people who, despite the enemy's suppression, are fighting under the uplifted banner of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We ask the governments of Latin American countries to support the proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and oppose the presence of foreign troops under the U.N. flag in south Korea and their interference at the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

We appeal to the governments of Latin American countries to establish normal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strengthen and develop diplomatic relations in case they have already established them.

## Heroic Korean People Will Inflict Another Defeat on U.S. Imperialists

### Gen. Secretary of Peru-Korea Institute of Friendship & Culture Stresses

At the "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" held recently in Lima, Genaro Carnero Checa, Co-Ordinating Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference and General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Institute of Friendship and Culture, made a report. In his report he called for uniting the voices of the Latin American people in supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Saying that the Latin American people are undergoing the process of overall changes and the liberation struggle and view every matter from the stand of being the master of their destiny, the reporter went on:

The Latin American people, standing on the side of their friends and the just cause, are struggling against the enemy of mankind and his atrocities. They are standing precisely on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and opposing U.S. imperialism.

It is quite natural for them to do so.

He continued:

Korea has become our friend, our closest friend. The Korean question can by no means be a question of others for the Latin American people.

In the present world the struggle of the Korean people is part of the common struggle of the world people.

President Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, organised and waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and defeated Japanese imperialism in 1945, deciding the fate of the world war in Asia.

Exposing the crimes of U.S. imperialism, the very one responsible for the split of Korea, aggressor and war provoker, the reporter went on:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has all along called for the country's reunification and peace.

Let the Korean people decide their destiny by themselves. Korea must not be divided into two. Korea is one.

President Kim Il Sung has put forward a number of constructive proposals for this.

They are: First of all, the U.S. troops, the very one responsible for the division of Korea and aggressor, must withdraw from south Korea, tension must no longer be kept alive between the north and south, all forms of contacts must be realized between the two areas, the dialogue must be conducted on a nation-wide scale, a confederation must be enforced and only one Korea, not "two Koreas," must advance to the international arena, too.

But the south Korean puppet clique have refused these just proposals.

The south Korean authorities signed the north-south joint statement for reunification. But, soon they violated it.

Noting that south Korea has turned into barracks under the occupation of the U.S. troops, a concentration camp of the south Korean people and a bridgehead of U.S. imperialism for invading Asia and the rest of the world, he said:

All the peoples and nations on the globe are closely watching the situation obtaining in Korea.

The Latin American people expressed admiration for the heroism displayed by the Korean people in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggression in 1950-1953 and praised the Korean people who dealt a heavy blow at the aggressors.

Later the people expressed and are expressing respect to the Korean people who have built on the debris a country free from tax, poverty and foreign debt, a country where people are free from worries about food, clothing and employment and are proud of their children growing up in freedom, a country independent and happy and firmly convinced of its future, a perfect socialist country and a country which is the model and pride of the third world, and to the wise guidance of their leader President Kim Il Sung.

After expressing solidarity with the struggle of the people in the northern half of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and with the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy, he stressed:

We reverentially extend our warmest greetings to President Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, a great friend of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and one of the most outstanding, noted and heroic leaders in the present world.

Korea is a country which has become the master of its revolution, making heroic creation, not imitating or copying others' things.

The country creating a model of independence on the basis of the great *Juche* idea founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung is precisely Korea.

At the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria last year the Latin American people demanded that the brigandish Yankees withdraw from Korea and that the Korean people be left to solve their question by themselves. How can we leave the brigands to remain there! The people demand the United Nations force the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea.

U.S. troops, pull out! United Nations don't patronize or support the brigands! Take the berets of the "U.N. forces" off the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and drive them out of the Korean Peninsula!

The people demand it.

It is from this demand that this meeting was convened today.

The purpose of this meeting is legitimate because it is not only to defend a dignified people with sovereignty and the right to reunification but also safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

To link Pyongyang with Caracas, Quito, Lima, Managua and Montevideo, to merge the River Taedonggang with the River Amazon, River Orinoco and River Magdalena and unite the voice of the Korean people with that of the 200 million Latin American people—this is the common desire.

The demand raised by 38 countries is placed on the agenda to be discussed at the 29th United Nations General Assembly now in session to make a contribution to world peace and to the basic objectives of the United Nations, an international organisation, by forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea.

We hope that the U.N. member nations will vote for this demand. We are convinced that the U.S. imperialists will not go unpunished in any way and the Korean people, together with all the free people of the world, will inflict another defeat upon the U.S. imperialists.

In conclusion he stressed:

The doomsday of the imperialists is not far off and history is sounding the knell of the murderers.

Now is an era of the people, our era.

## Recommendation

A recommendation was adopted at the "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" held in Lima recently.

The recommendation pointed out:

Considering that it is necessary to express active solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of their country, the conference recommends as follows:

1) The countries where there are organisations of friendship with Korea should work out a broad and concrete action program to develop the solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's struggle for driving the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieving the reunification of the country.

2) Other countries in Latin America which have no friendship organisation should organise provisional committees assuming responsibility for the development of the solidarity movement and, furthermore, found permanent organisations.

3) All organisations including political organisations, trade unions, peasants' organisations, organisations of men of culture and students' organisations should send letters of solidarity to President Kim Il Sung and to the Korean people in support of the cause of Korea's reunification and send their copies to the United Nations.

4) Mass activities should be conducted to wage a signature campaign supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the purpose of expressing solidarity with the Korean people's struggle and deepening the masses' understanding of the general Korean question.

5) Mass meetings, lecture meetings, meetings, exhibitions and various other activities should be organized on the occasion of the important historical days of the Korean people to strengthen the mass solidarity movement.

6) The documents of this conference should be propagandized through broad mass communication media and, at the same time, work be conducted to publish the documents and distribute them to various organisations and personages of various countries.

7) For the above-mentioned work, the Preparatory Committee of this conference will continue its activities; the information centre for the South American and Caribbean countries shall be located in Lima and that for Central America in San Jose of Costa Rica.

# Withdrawal of All Foreign Troops from S. Korea Is Prerequisite to Korea's Peaceful Reunification

## Speech of Head of DPRK Delegation at First Committee Meeting of 29th U.N.G.A. Session

U.N. HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 25 (KCNA Special Correspondent)—Li Jong Mok, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech on November 25 at the first committee meeting of the 29th U.N. General Assembly Session.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Mr. Chairman,

Dear delegates,

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is participating, for the second time, in the discussion of the question on Korea in the United Nations at the invitation of the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

First of all, allow me to express my deep thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and the delegates of various countries for your positive cooperation to enable the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in this session, and to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the U.N. General Assembly and other U.N. officials concerned who have facilitated us in our work and activities.

I also express my thanks to the delegates of various countries who expressed support for our people's cause of national reunification during the general debate at the General Assembly.

It is at this place that the question on Korea was discussed last year in the presence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the first time in the U.N. history and a decision was adopted to immediately dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," expressing the hope that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be accelerated in accordance with the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

This positive measure removed one of the obstacles to the reunification of Korea.

But the question of withdrawing all the foreign troops from south Korea, the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, still remains unsolved.

The withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea is the prerequisite to the termination of foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country and to the peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification and one of the most urgent questions for securing a durable peace in Asia.

The socialist countries and the Asian and African countries, thirty-eight in all, have submitted to the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly an agenda item and a draft resolution on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations. We fully support this as a just draft resolution which reflects the will and desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world and, at the same time, express our profound thanks to the 38 co-sponsors of this agenda item and draft resolution.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it high time the United Nations withdrew the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

## U.S. Occupation Root Cause Of Division

Mr. Chairman,

Dear delegates,

The United States has been occupying a half of our land for nearly 30 years.

The Korean people cannot indefinitely tolerate the continuation of this tragic reality in which the sovereignty and dignity of the nation is trampled underfoot with a half of their country occupied.

Our nation remains divided, still failing in reunification, owing to the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops carrying the U.N. flag with them.

Due to the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea, tension has not been removed in Korea and peace is constantly menaced in the Far East and Asia.

The U.S. troops killed a great number of our people in cold-blood and reduced the whole country into ashes in the Korean War: and they have kept Korea divided for nearly 30 years, imposing immeasurable national misfortunes and sufferings on our people. But the United States has again submitted to this session a draft resolution against the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The joint draft resolution of 27 countries initiated by the United States is aimed at obstructing, by all means, the discussion of the question of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly with a view to realizing the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops against the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and all the peace-loving peoples of the world who demand the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

I once again appeal to the attendants of this session who have national conscience and treasure justice and peace to resolutely oppose this attempt of the United States and join us in the efforts for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

The insistence of the United States on keeping its troops in south Korea is aimed at aggression and maintaining its neo-colonial domination over south Korea. It cannot be interpreted otherwise.

Today the United States keeps more than 38,000 troops in south Korea, according to its own official announcement, who are equipped with up-to-date weapons including atomic weapons and guided missiles.

The United States, loudly talking about its "peace policy" and international detente, claims that it solves problems with many countries in a peaceful way. If so, why does it insist on maintaining its military bases and huge armed forces in south Korea? If the United States truly wants peace and has no intention of reinvading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, why does it need its military bases and armed forces in south Korea?

That the insistence of the United States on indefinite presence of its troops in south Korea is aimed at aggression and colonial domination is clearly substantiated, first of all, by the fact that it has been preparing for a war instead of securing peace, aggravating tension instead of easing it and undermining the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea instead of working for its success.

As fully exposed again by the former captain of the U.S. 7th Fleet Larocque in his recent testimony before the U.S. Congress Joint Committee of Atomic Energy, the United States has not only brought and stockpiled in south Korea nuclear warheads and weapons capable of launching them, but also deployed atomic weapons up to the forward area along the Demilitarized Zone and staged provocative exercises of test firing on many occasions.

In last July, even the ground reserve forces of the U.S. army based in Hawaii were "swiftly airlifted" to south Korea to stage war exercises in preparation to meet a real war.

The United States, together with the bellicose elements of south Korea, ceaselessly conducted all sorts of war exercises including combat training and "civil anti-air-raid drills" and committed frequent military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. side committed as many as over 17,600 violations of the armistice agreement against our side along the Military Demarcation Line from January to October this year.

Can you believe that all this is really intended for defending peace and easing tension?

That the U.S. intention to continuously keep its troops in south Korea is not for peace but solely for aggression also finds its vivid expression in the fact that it still does not so much as give any answer to our proposal on concluding a peace agreement to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and achieve a durable peace in our country. Why does the United States turn its face away from our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement?

## U.S. Seeks Aggressive Aim in Korea

As all the delegates are aware, people say the present era is an era advancing towards peace. Then, why does the United States doggedly oppose our demand that a peace agreement be concluded, that all the foreign troops pull out of south Korea and that the Korean people be left to solve the question of Korean reunification by themselves, and only insist that its troops should remain in south Korea? What is this if it is not a design for aggression?

The fact that the United States is only seeking an aggressive aim in Korea can also be clearly seen in its stand on the dialogue between the north and the south.

When the dialogue was under way between the north and the south, the United States stirred up an atmosphere of war, not an atmosphere of peace, and continued to provide the south Korean authorities with weapons and egg them onto confrontation instead of dialogue, saying that south Korea should get the upper hand in strength.

Is it helpful to the dialogue? Isn't it an act of fishing in troubled waters by setting the south Korean bellicose elements to fight the same Koreans?

The 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly expressed the hope that the question of our country's reunification would be solved peacefully through dialogue between the north and the south but the United States perpetrates such acts against its own lip service in support of the dialogue. This is an open expression of its stereotyped, double-dealing tactics.

It is attributable precisely to such acts of aggression and intervention of the United States that the south Korean authorities betray in deeds the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity agreed in the north-south joint statement, resorting to a double-faced tactics while giving ostensive lip service in favour of reunification, keep our country divided in reliance on the outside forces, step up war preparations against us and plunge the dialogue into a complete rupture.

The persistence of the United States in maintaining its troops in south Korea is, in the long run, no more than the revelation of its desire to take a firmer hold on south Korea as its most important stronghold for Asian aggression under the circumstances that it is now being driven out of many places in Asia.

This is a design to take one half of the Korean territory forever and launch another aggressive war against our Republic in league with the south Korean reactionaries.

The United States is using the so-called "threat of southward aggression" as a pretext to justify its policy of aggression and war against Korea.

But this is a ridiculous logic.

At present south Korea has a regular army 700,000 strong and the "homeland reserve army" 2.5 million strong, which constitute, when put together, a huge armed force 3.2 million strong.

Only in recent years, the United States has poured a fabulous sum of military aid amounting to 1,500 million dollars into south Korea for "modernization of the ROK army."

South Korea has more armed forces than us; its population is double our size. This being the case, who is threatened? We or south Korea? It is clear even to a three-year-old child. What constitutes the actual danger in Korea today is not the "threat of southward aggression" from the north but the threat of northward aggression from the south. There is no need for further argument about this.

Recently, the south Korean authorities have hatched up all kinds of heinous plots more frequently to paint real in every way their made-up story on the fictitious "threat of southward aggression."

After committing a grave military provocation of firing hundreds of rounds of shells and bullets into our side in the Demilitarized Zone on the western sector of the front some time ago, they have rigged up a case of "underground tunnel," allegedly built by our side, to kick up a frenzied racket against our Republic.

However, the south Korean authorities' habitual fraud and deceit of successively staging preposterous, tricky farce—all intended to shift the responsibility on to us—has been so widely known to the world that they can deceive no one.

But Bennett and Michaels, former Commanders-in-Chief of the "U.N. forces," testified that south Korea is "superior to north Korea" in the "size of armed forces" and that south Korea "can deter the war capacity of north Korea."

Though south Korea has a larger army and bigger population than us, they say that the U.S. troops cannot pull out of south Korea because of the "threat of southward aggression." This is, indeed, an act of a thief who turns on the master with a club.

Moreover, the Government of our Republic has stated on each occasion that it has no intention of solving the question of the country's reunification by means of war.

That is why the unbiased world public opinion is now unanimous in exposing that the so-called "threat of southward aggression" clamoured about by the United States is "an unrealistic and unconvincing pretext."

## U.S. Troops Have No Pretext To Remain in S. Korea

It is precisely with a view to achieving its aggressive aim of reducing south Korea to its permanent colony and military base that the United States maintains and zealously supports the repressive fascist system in south Korea.

This is proved by the statement of the U.S. Secretary of State before the U.S. House Appropriatians Committee on last Jul. 24, who said that despite the violations of human rights and the repressive policy in south Korea, the U.S. Government had "decided to continue economic and military aid to south Korea for security in Asia."

What does the United States mean by "security in Asia?" This is a balderdash showing the U.S. intention to play the role of world police. It only reveals the outdated, imperialistic wild ambition of aggression of the United States who wants to send its troops anywhere at will to commit aggression.

This has been proved more glaringly by Ford who went to south Korea a few days ago after sworn in as new President of the United States only to express open support for the south Korean authorities in the preparations of a war, by declaring that the United States "had no plan" to withdraw its troops from south Korea, that the American troops and the south Korean forces must "maintain a high degree of strength and readiness," that the United States would render "prompt and effective assistance" to south Korea in case a war broke out and accelerate the "modernization program for the ROK army" and "render support" to the further development of war industries of south Korea, and so on.

Ford's trip to south Korea was, indeed, a trip for war and a trip for aggression, which had revealed without reservation his true colours as a war monger who gives off a smell of gunpowder and the unchanged ambition of the United States for Asian aggression.

Ford went to see Pak Jung Hi to take him under his wings to protect at a time when the youth and students and patriotic people of all strata in south Korea were waging a fierce, massive anti-"government" struggle under the slogans of "Pak Jung Hi, resign!" and "Away with the dictatorial regime!" This is an intolerable insult to the south Korean people and a challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The south Korean people have again turned out courageously on the road of struggle, unable to live any longer under the fascist suppression of the south Korean authorities.

The patriotic youth and students and people across south Korea including the students of all universities and colleges in Seoul have been waging a fierce anti-"government" struggle again for more than two months since last September.

Those who are fighting in south Korea in demand of the right to existence, freedom, democracy and the reunification of the country include not only the youth and students but also the workers who languish in their extreme non-rights and hardships of life, the religionists who are deprived of their freedom of religion, the journalists whose freedom of speech is suppressed as well as conscientious democratic figures in opposition.

This patently shows that if the U.S. troops had not protected the present south Korean authorities at the point of their bayonet the south Korean people would have already overthrown the fascist rule and realized the democratization of society long ago and, accordingly, a big progress would have been made in the cause of accelerating the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Isn't it an act of aggression and interference in other's internal affairs that the United States protects and encourages the anti-popular, fascist dictatorial regime at the point of the bayonet in total violation of the will of the south Korean people? What is worse is that United States is now bringing into south Korea all the weapons and armed forces which have been forced to evacuate from other parts of Asia.

The United States has introduced into south Korea the up-to-date heavy weapons and military equipment evacuated from South Vietnam, moved its tactical air force into south Korea from Japan and brought into south Korea the fighter-bomber units withdrawn from Thailand.

The United States seems to think that it can do anything it likes in south Korea alone, though compelled to get out of other parts of Asia.

This is an act of holding our Korean nation in worst contempt which stirs our national indignation.

While engaging itself in all acts of aggression and war in Korea in this way, the United States claims before the world people that it respects "sovereignty" and is running from one place to another for what it calls "peace." How hypocritical and deceptive it is!

The United States has occupied other's country for nearly 30 years, abusing the U.N. flag. This is enough! It is high time it got out of there. Today there is no ground or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in south Korea.

By origin, the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops under the U.N. flag is an act of aggression in flagrant violation of the publicly recognized principles of international law on territorial integrity and respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

The United States has so far used the U.N. "resolution" as a pretext for legalizing the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops. But this U.N. "resolution" was unwarrantedly fabricated in violation of the principles of the U.N. Charter at a time when the United States had a firm hand on the U.N. in the early 1950's before the admission of the majority of the present third world nations into the United Nations.

The presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea still today when more than 20 years have passed since the realization of armistice in Korea is a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the cease-fire; it also completely runs counter to the principles of the north-south joint statement which provides for reunifying the country independently without the interference of any outside forces.

When it finds it more and more difficult to keep its troops in south Korea under the name of the "U.N. forces," the United States has now gone the length of letting out, as its last resort, such a sophistry that the U.S. troops would not pull out of south Korea even if the U.N. General Assembly may adopt a resolution on withdrawal of the "U.N. forces," because the U.S. troops now are not "U.N. forces" but forces stationed in south Korea under the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact."

It was at this rostrum of the United Nations that the U.S. delegates in the past had all along used to say that the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea could not withdraw from there without a U.N. resolution as they were the "U.N. forces" but now they say that the U.S. troops are not the "U.N. forces" but the troops stationed there under what they call "pact" concluded with south Korea. This is an act of despising and flouting the U.N. member states and the world public opinion.

This sophism, which can convince nobody, only serves to fully reveal the brazen-faced nature of the United States.

The so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact" is an illegal document which the United States faked up with the traitorous forces of south Korea in an attempt to justify the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, in direct violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement right after its signing. None of the Korean people recognizes it.

The United States tries to justify its troops' occupation of south Korea with what it calls "pact" concluded with traitorous forces of south Korea now when it cannot justify it even in the name of the United Nations. This only helps to self-expose that the U.S. troops have no pretext whatsoever to remain in south Korea any longer.

Now it is not only an urgent requirement of the development of the situation in our country but also an irresistible demand of the times that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

Ours is an era when imperialism is going to ruin and socialism and national liberation revolution emerge victorious.

Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who were subjected to humiliation and oppression in the past have now cast off the cursed colonial yoke and emerged on the scene of history as its master, defending national dignity and sovereignty and energetically hewing out their destiny for themselves under the uplifted banner of independence.

Today no nation, except such a handful of traitorous forces as the south Korean rulers, wants to live shackled to others or allow others to trample underfoot its national dignity.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year which was participated in by the heads of state and government from over 80 countries of the world unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea and termination of all forms of interference in the internal affairs of Korea by the outside forces.

During the general debate at the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, too, the delegates from many countries held that the foreign troops must get out of south Korea and that the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves so that they may solve it independently: No one said that the foreign troops should keep occupying south Korea. This is the very reflection of the trend of the present times and this current will flow with an increasing force as the days go by.

## U.S. Withdrawal Urgently Demanded

Mr. Chairman,

Dear delegates,

We consider it necessary, first of all, to take an immediate measure for easing tension in the land of Korea if world peace is to be maintained at present in conformity with the spirit of the U.N. Charter.

In order to ease tension and ensure a durable peace in Korea, the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag must be withdrawn and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves.

If it is decided to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, we are ready to negotiate with the United States at any time on the problems that may arise in connection with the withdrawal.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a proposal already in last March on concluding a peace agreement between our Republic and the United States with the following contents:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge themselves to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all dangers of direct armed conflict.

The United States shall be obliged not to instigate the south Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression of the south Korean people or patronize them, not to obstruct the north and the south of Korea in reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the north-south joint statement and not to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, both sides shall discontinue the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race and stop introducing all weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from beyond the boundary of Korea.

Thirdly, the helmets of the "U.N. forces" shall be stripped off the foreign troops stationed in south Korea and they all be withdrawn at an earliest possible date along with all their weapons.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be reduced to a military or operational base any foreign country after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

A peace agreement, if it is concluded, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America will put an end to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country and will pave the way to a peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification by the Koreans themselves. It will also make a great contribution to preserving peace and security in Asia.

The questions of converting the armistice into a durable peace and realizing the peaceful reunification of our country after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea are internal affairs of the Korean people which must be solved between the north and the south, the parties concerned, through negotiations and no third party should meddle.

At the enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held some time ago, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made clear the stand of the Government of our Republic that the problems to be raised after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea may be discussed and settled through the bilateral military talks between the military authorities of the north and the south.

We believe that at the military talks we may discuss and settle such questions as guaranteeing the north and the south against the use of force against each ther in conformity with the principles of the north-south joint statement, arranging new military measures including those for removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and binding the north and the south under obligation to implement main provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement in order to prevent the outbreak of armed conflicts between them after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, forming a north-south joint military commission to replace the present Military Armistice Commission, and reducing the numerical strength of the armed forces of the north and the south to 100,000 or less respectively and discontinuing the arms race and the introduction of weapons from abroad, etc., with a view to easing tension in Korea.

If any other organ is needed, apart from the north-south joint military commission, to help preserve peace in Korea, the present Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may be maintained with new necessary functions pending the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south.

A firm guarantee will be provided for the preservation of peace in our country if the north and the south convene bilateral military talks to discuss and solve the above-mentioned questions and form a north-south joint military commission to implement mutual agreement to be make between the two sides under the condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

We never want to fight among the fellow countrymen; we are striving to convert the armistice into a durable peace in our country and solve the question of national reunification by peaceful means, not by means of force, under all circumstances.

Our people have lived in harmony for thousands of years in the same territory and they have full ability to hew out their destiny with their own efforts.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of our country is terminated for good; the people in the north and the south of Korea can find by themselves excellent ways and means for reunifying their fatherland on the bases of the north-south joint statement and attaining the prosperity of their reunified country.

We have already put forth a great number of most reasonable proposals for solving the question of reunification.

The five-point proposition of national reunification of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elucidated by the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Jun. 23 last year is a patriotic national salvation programme which illumines the prospect of reunification.

The five-point proposition of national reunification, the main essence of which is to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, to convene a great national congress composed of the representatives of people of all walks of life and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, to institute a north-south confederation under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and to enter the United Nations under the single national title, has paved a correct way for us to solving the question of reunification in conformity with the will and national interests of the entire Korean people.

The most important way of solving the question of Korean reunification through the negotiations between the north and the south is to convene a great national congress and a political consultative conference to be participated in by the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all walks of life in the north and the south.

At the great national congress or the political consultative conference, we may discuss on the measures for realizing collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in various fields and instituting the confederation as well as the question of jointly proceeding to the international arena to defend the interest of the whole nation.

It is our belief that the north and the south may deepen mutual understanding and trust through the course and they may enforce a confederation under the single national title, the Confederal Republic of Koryo. Under this confederation the two sides will implement the policies discussed at the great national congress while retaining the present political systems of the north and south of Korea as they are for the time being.

If neither we force our system on south Korean side nor they impose their system on us, both sides can realize great unity of the nation, transcending the differences of political views and religious beliefs, even though the two political systems existing in the north and the south are left intact as they are. In that case there will be neither arms drive nor war and a strong basis will be built for realizing the complete reunification of the fatherland.

We will be able to realize, in this course, complete reunification and independence of our country by way of setting up a unified central government through north-south general elections to be held on democratic principles.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sincerely hopes that the U.N. General Assembly this year will mark itself as a historic session which will make a substantial contribution to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by taking a fair measure for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," in conformity with the common aspirations of the Korean people and the peoples of the world and the requirement of the times.

If a resolution is adopted on withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag, it will not only mark an epochal turning point in the cause of the Korean people for national reunification but also record a new chapter in the history of the United Nations and will make a great contribution to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We once again appeal to the delegates from various friendly countries present at this session and the governments and peoples of all countries of the world to positively endeavour so that the United Nations may take appropriate measures to enable the Korean people to achieve the reunification of Korea on the principle of national self-determination.

We have still many difficulties before us, but we are now looking forward to the prospect of reunification with confidence.

No one can dampen the strong will of our people to reunify their country with their own efforts, nor can any splittists check the forward movement of our nation towards the great national unity and peaceful reunification of the country.

The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification is a link in the whole chains of the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for terminating all forms of interference and defending national independence and world peace.

With the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples of the world, the Korean people will, sooner or later, eliminate the misfortunes of national division and will certainly build on the territory of their fatherland a rich and powerful, prosperous and soverign, independent and unified state where the entire people in the north and the south will be able to enjoy happiness together.

Thank you.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

# *Unflagging Struggle in S. Korea*

## "Down with Fascist Dictatorship!"

## "Abolish Revitalized Constitution!"

### Anti-Pak Democratic Body: 71 Personages

On Nov. 27, a "national council for the restoration of democracy," a broad-based democratic organization, was inaugurated by 71 eminent personages—heads of the New Democratic Party, Democratic Unification Party and Social Party for Reunification, a number of influential politicians, literary figures and noted religionists.

In the morning that day, this was declared at the meeting held at the Christian Hall of Chongro, Seoul for institution of democratic constitution. The meeting published a "declaration of the people," demanding the abolition of the present "revitalized constitution," establishment of free democratic system and release of the jailed personages.

In the declaration, they said, "The current constitutional law, which goes entirely against the key principles (of democracy) must be replaced by a democratic constitution in the shortest possible span of time through reasonable procedures."

"Being anti-government is not being anti-state ...we demand that all those in jail or under house arrest for anti-government activities be pardoned, freed and politically reinstated, and freedom of the press be guaranteed."

It appealed to all the opposition parties to join in the ranks of the people to win basic freedoms and democracy through peaceful means.

At the meeting, former NDP "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung made a speech.

### 50 Opposition Men Demonstrate

Personages of the Democratic Unification Party, an opposition party in south Korea, gathered at 10 on the morning of Nov. 27 in the party building in the central district, Seoul, formed the "committee for the promotion of the revision of the constitution" and adopted a declaration and resolution manifesting their fighting determination to smash the fascist "revitalised constitution" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

After the meeting more than 50 personages of the party turned out to the street and staged a demonstration, shouting "Abolish the revitalised constitution!" and "Enforce democracy!"

The Pak Jung Hi fascist hooligans who had been watching their move let loose puppet police bandits to suppress them bestially, firing gas shells.

Meanwhile, the spokesman of the Socialist Party for Unification in south Korea issued a statement on the morning of the 27th declaring that "the only way to tide over the present difficulty is to revise the present constitution."

He stated that "democracy can be enforced and the political situation be stabilized" only when the "revitalised constitution" is abolished and a new democratic constitution instituted and held that "the present regime should immediately revise the constitution and set free the detained personages."

### Girl Students, High Schoolers

Over 200 girl students of Tongdok Women University in Seoul held on Nov. 20 an indignation meeting, denouncing the fascist tyranny and traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. After the meeting they staged a demonstration in their campus.

On Nov. 21, around 20 students of Koryo University held all-night hunger sit-in struggle, demanding the halt of the suppression of the press by the Pak clique. That day, the students of "Hanguk Theological College" of Seoul also joined in the anti-Pak struggle.

Over 40 members of university students group of Saemunan church under "ROK Christian presbyterian council," held all-night prayer meeting for three days from Nov. 21 against the "revitalized" dictatorship. They issued a "declaration on the national salvation of the Christian students."

On Nov. 22, over 100 university students of Taejon, South Chungchong Province waged a stubborn struggle against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi bandits, holding the placards: "Abolish the Revitalized Constitution!" "Release the Detained Students!" and so on.

Over 600 students of Kwangju Chungang Girls High School and students of Chonnam High School, Kwangju Agricultural High School valiantly launched struggles against Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that day.

Over 40 students of Kyonggi High School issued a "declaration on democratic education." Then, they launched a street demonstration, shouting "Abolish the revitalized constitution!" and "Rectify the slavish educational system!"

On Nov. 23, over 1,500 students of Tongsong High School in Seoul held a meeting against the "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi bandits and staged a street demonstration, shouting "Ensure the independence of the campus!" "Abolish the revitalized constitution!" and so on.

Over 126 leaflets for the anti-fascist democratization were distributed on Nov. 25 in 13 classrooms of 2nd and 3rd-grade students of the Kwangshin Commercial High School of Seoul.

Leaflets, reading "Release the arrested students!" and "Down with the fascist dictatorship!" were distributed in classrooms and playground of Tongshin High School of Seoul.

### Professors

The president of Koryo University denounced on Nov. 20 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their recent suppression of the daily-mounting anti-"government" and anti-fascist democratization struggle of the youth students while ordering every university closed temporarily.

The president of Yonse Univeristy also extended on Nov. 21 his support to righteous struggles of the students in a meeting of professors of the university. He expressed his firm belief that the students aspired after genuine democracy in South Korean society. He demanded that the Pak bandits obliterate injustice and fraudulence and show a plan for democratization for which every people longed.

Over 30 professors of Yonse University held on Nov. 22 a "prayer meeting for realizing the release of the detained professors and students."

### "Tonga Ilbo" Demands

The south Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" carried recently an editorial under the title "Problem on Releasing Detained Personages—Hoping Judgement as Politician."

The editorial demanded the democratization of the south Korean society in it and urged the "government" to release the personages arrested on charge of the "presidential emergency measures.

The editorial also pointed out that proclamation of "emergency measure No. 1" and the function of "emergency court martial" as well as the release of the political prisoners were raised as an international problem.

# Reunification Issue Cannot Be Solved with Pak Clique Left Intact

## —*Rodong Sinmun Article*—

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an article on Nov. 23 declares that the question of reunification cannot be solved with the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits left intact.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

**"The traitorous force of south Korea is trying to gratify its lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honour in return for dividing the country and the nation and selling them off to the foreign aggressors."**

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, it says, are a gang of truculent military hooligans without an equal and arch traitors to the nation who make no scruple to sell off the country and nation to foreign invaders or to convert the whole of south Korea into a sanguinary human slaughter-house for gratifying their lust for power and enjoying personal wealth and honour.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is a vicious pro-Japanese stooge who pledged "loyalty" to the Japanese "emperor" by "writing in blood" and stood out from others in murdering patriots as an officer of the Japanese army in the past when the Korean Communists were shedding blood in the fight for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland and the dyed-in-the-wool stooge of U.S. imperialism and rank traitor who turned into an agent of U.S. imperialism after the defeat of Japanese imperialism and informed against numerous revolutionaries and patriots of south Korea to be killed.

Exposing that the ignorant Pak Jung Hi military gangsters from the first days after they seized the puppet regime by brandishing the bayonets under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, appeared as an outrageous strangler of democracy and ferocious hangman of the patriotic people and drenched the whole of south Korea with the blood of the people by enforcing brutal military fascist rule, the article continues:

History knows many fascist hangmen, but it has never seen a human butcher and butcher of the nation so brutal as the Pak Jung Hi clique. Traitor Pak Jung Hi is a military gangster without a parallel in the world in brutality and cruelty; he is a vicious fascist cutthroat who stoops to any treachery for his long-term office.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique self-exposed that they are traitors by pledging themselves to the U.S. imperialist master to "do anything for the United States" and "always go with the Stars and Stripes." And they paved a broad way for the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea by signing the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty" with the latter under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

The article goes on:

This shows that the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are out-and-out colonial puppets who have neither a shred of national conscience nor an iota of sovereignty and dirty flunkeyist-traitors who cannot get on even a moment without the "protection" by foreign invaders, utterly isolated from and rejected by the people.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are vicious fascists matchless in viciousness, the most despicable traitors, most diehard splittists and the deadly enemy of reunification.

This is vividly proved by the shameless perfidy and manoeuvres to perpetuate the split systematically committed by the bandits behind the curtain of the dialogue after the publication of the north-south joint statement.

The article quotes the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

**"Through the north-south joint statement in 1972, the south Korean authorities solemnly pledged themselves to the whole nation to reunify the country independently and peacefully. But, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, they are taking the road of further intensifying the nation-splitting manoeuvres, going back on this pledge."**

The Pak Jung Hi clique were dragged out to the negotiations with us by the daily mounting sentiments of the south Korean people for reunification and the great trend. But they, resorting to a double-edged tactics from the outset, have actually pursued the line of split and confrontation, overtly twaddling about reunification. As soon as they turned on their heels after signing the north-south joint statement, they croaked that it is "nothing but a sheet of paper" and openly perpetrated perfidious acts by turning upside down the agreed points between the two sides.

Even after agreeing to solving the reunification question in an independent and peaceful way, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique begged for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, arguing that they are not "outside forces," and raced farther along the road of dependence on foreign forces in league with the Japanese reactionaries and engaged themselves in arms expansion and war preparations under the mottos "buildup of strength" and "all efforts for security," crying for "confrontation," "competition" and "coexistence." And even after they promised to promote great national unity, transcending the differences of idea, ideal and system, they set up the heinous "revitalized" dictatorial system under the pretext of "backing the dialogue," and resorted to brutal fascist suppression against the patriotic, democratic forces and, at the same time, wove a hundred and one intrigues and frenziedly kicked up "anti-communist" rackets slandering the northern half and thus brought tension to the extreme pitch.

The article continues:

All these clearly show to what dangerous stage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have reached in their desperate machinations for the perpetuation of split and long-term office behind the screen of the dialogue.

The manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the perpetuation of split and war provocation have rendered the north-south dialogue in our country meaningless and driven the situation nearer to the brink of a war.

All the facts clearly show that it is entirely due to the perfidy and schemes for the perpetuation of national split on the part of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are zealously following the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists that the north-south dialogue has reached the brink of rupture despite the sincere efforts of our side.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are the dirty flunkeyist-traitors seeking a way out in indefinitely perpetuating the split of the country in reliance upon outside forces against the nation and the heinous betrayers bent on the manoeuvres to perpetuate the split of the nation, savagely trampling underfoot the desire of the people for reunification.

It is quite impossible, needless to say, to solve the question of the country's reunification through negotiations with the south Korean puppets today when they are taking the road of treachery against the country and the nation, intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and persisting in the policy of relying upon outside forces and in the manoeuvres for the perpetuation of the split of the nation. As long as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the traitors for all ages, are left intact, neither the freedom and democracy of the south Korean people nor the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country can be achieved.

Therefore, the south Korean people are scathingly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bent on fascist repression and manoeuvres to perpetuate the split of the nation in flagrant violation of the north-south joint statement, openly demanding the resignation of traitor Pak Jung Hi and daringly rising in a massive struggle against fascism and for democracy, demanding the removal of the fascist "revitalised" dictatorial system of the scoundrels.

It is quite justifiable for the south Korean people to determinedly come out with a cry: "Down with the Pak regime!" in view of the indelible crimes and cursed treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the fatherland and the nation.

Voices denouncing the fascist tyranny and treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers are ringing ever louder on an international scale.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon us to take without delay a national salvation measure for removing the danger of permanent split and paving the way for reunification.

It was to respond to this urgent demand of the developing situation that the 63rd Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed to convene a great national congress or a political consultative conference as an immediate step, unanimously considering that if the Pak Jung Hi clique who are engrossed in fascist repression in south Korea, betraying the country and the nation and scheming to perpetuate the split of the nation step down from "power" as demanded by the entire south Korean people and a patriotic democratic figure takes power in his place, this would open a decisively favourable phase for the democratization of the south Korean society and, furthermore, for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The national salvation measures taken by the meeting constitute a most realistic one for frustrating the obstructive machination of the splittists at home and abroad and solving the question of national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation in conformity with the desire and will of the nation under the present circumstances in which the crisis of split deepens as the days go by.

Therefore, a great national congress widely participated in by representative of the people of all walks of life, political parties and social organisations in the north and south should be convened to realise negotiations in the split of great national unity, regardless of ideology and religious belief, and have an open-hearted discussion on all the questions arising on the road of reunification and consult and take practical measures for bringing earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is the only way for realising the reunification of Korea.

The obtaining situation today demands of us to further intensify the struggle against the splittists for preventing the split of the country and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country. This struggle is a fierce struggle deciding whether national salvation or treachery.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique reject the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and continue racing toward the split of the nation, persisting in the policy of relying on the outside forces, they will meet their doom with the indelible disgrace as traitors on their names.

The fall of the Pak Jung Hi clique is a matter of time, though they are now prolonging their days by wielding the fascist clubs.

Where there is oppression, there always comes resistance and where there is resistance there always comes the revolutionary struggle of the people.

Today the south Korean people keep up their undaunted struggle against fascism and for democracy, the struggle against the oppressors, not yielding to the harsh fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi gang.

The south Korean people will certainly pass a stern judgement of history on the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors who are trampling underfoot the desire of the whole nation with the barbarous suppression of the people, flunkeyist, treacherous acts and splitting-manoeuvres and trying to realise their dirty ambition for long-term office.

The trend of the development of history is decided only by the struggle of the people and there will be only stern judgement of the people to the pack of the traitors.

# DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays Ford's Seoul Tour

PYONGYANG Nov. 24 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on the 23rd resolutely denouncing the south Korean tour of U.S. President Ford.

The statement said:

U.S. President Ford visited south Korea on November 22 and hurriedly flew away on the morning of the 23rd.

The south Korean tour made by Ford in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the south Korean people and world public opinion including broad public circles of the United States was a war junket and aggressive junket which fully disclosed the powder-reeking bellicose nature of Ford who took office as new president of the United States and the unchanged aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism against Asia.

This was patently proved by the whole course of Ford's south Korean tour and the so-called "south Korea-U.S. joint communique" made public after it.

No sooner had he set foot in south Korea than Ford inspected the front.

Traffic was blocked and people were strictly prohibited to go around in Seoul where a heavy atmosphere of terror-ridden fascist suppression was pervading owing to the so-called "special alert A." Confabs held between Ford and Pak Jung Hi under such circumstances discussed questions of war preparations and military "aid" from beginning to end.

In the "joint communique" Ford declared that he "has no plan" to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea, the American forces, together with the south Korean puppet army, will "maintain a high degree of strength and readiness," "prompt and effective assistance" will be given in case a war breaks out, a "modernization program for the Republic of Korea armed forces" be pushed ahead and "support" be rendered to the building of defence industries, openly clamouring about putting spurs to the war preparations of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Today when the present south Korean rulers have brought the north-south dialogue to the verge of rupture, are deliberately straining the north-south relations and leading them to the brink of war, Ford further encouraged the present south Korean rulers to the provocation of war and promised to back them up. This is nothing but an act adding fuel to the rising flames and fanning them. It is an unbearable insult to the entire south Korean people that Ford visited south Korea at a time when the struggle of student youth and people of various strata against the Pak Jung Hi clique was gaining momentum as never before in south Korea, gave a shot in the arm of this clique and encouraged it to the bestial fascist suppression of the people in an attempt to prolong its remaining days.

Furthermore, Ford flew into south Korea at a time when voices were rising high throughout the world demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and made no scruple to announce that he had no plan to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea. This is a vicious challenge to the peace-loving people the world over.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce Ford's war junket as a grave threat to peace in Korea and Asia and expose and condemn his criminal act before the whole world.

The results of Ford's south Korean tour show that the U.S. imperialists have now completely thrown away even the mask of "peace" and become extremely warlike and aggressive.

This clearly proves that the aggressive nature of imperialism will not change till its doom.

Today U.S. imperialism is desperately trying to bolster up its colonial ruling system totally crumbling in Asia and working to keep a hold on south Korea as its most important stronghold, as its permanent colony and military base.

Therefore, Ford visited Japan and south Korea first after he took the presidential office and hatched a plot to strengthen the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system.

In order to justify its aggressive intrigue U.S. imperialism, in premeditated collusion with the south Korean puppet clique, clamoured more vociferously about the fantastic "threat of southward aggression." With Ford's south Korean junket a few days off, it cooked up what it called "tunnel case" and raised again a big "anti-communist" row with frenzy.

With no machination, however, can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys cover up their criminal nature or save themselves from the ruin.

Ford's south Korean tour will result only in further rousing the south Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiments and the indignation of the world peace-loving people and disclosing more fully that the Pak Jung Hi group is the dirty lackey of U.S. imperialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will maintain a high degree of vigilance against the policies of aggression and war pursued by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys more openly with Ford's south Korean tour as an occasion, build full posture to thoroughly smash any war provocation manoeuvres on their part in time and continue to make every effort to preserve and consolidate peace in our country and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the nation.

U.S. imperialism and the south Korean bellicose elements must look straight at the reality and stop running riot.

If U.S. imperialism and the south Korean rulers persist in the reckless play with fire despite our serious warning, they will be burned to death in the flames kindled by themselves and meet a stern judgement of history and the people.

## 356th MAC Meet Held:

# *DPRK Side Exposes Spy Acts, Tunnel Farce by S. Korea Puppets*

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 356th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on November 26 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting major general Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against the vicious espionage and hostile provocations committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique engineered by them against our side on the sea, in the air and on the ground in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and called the enemy side to account for this.

The south Korean bellicose elements wirepulled by the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed a nasty criminal act by infiltrating armed storming party into the Wolnai-do Island of our side in the West Sea on November 9.

The armed bandits, who surreptitiously sneaked into Wolnai-do Island under cover of darkness that night, were rounded up by our People's Army sentinels before they had time to attain their foul purpose.

The senior member of our side showed to the enemy side pictures of the bandits of the storming party of the enemy who had been captured alive or shot to death by our side on the scene of the incident and pictures of lethal weapons carried by them and the rubber boat by which the scoundrels had come.

Meanwhile, the enemy flew a smal type of special plane for espionage from the direction of Cholwon to the vicinity of Tosan of our side on November 5.

Moreover, the enemy perpetrated a grave military provocation by firing several hundred rounds of bullets and shells toward our post in the Demilitarized Zone on November 15.

Timing to coincide with this, the south Korean puppet army committed such indiscreet provocative act as firing shells even with 57 mm recoilless guns and 105 mm howitzers toward our side's post.

The south Korean puppet army committed in the aforesaid area such provocative act as firing 200 odd rounds of shells and bullets toward our side's post again on November 20.

The senior member of our side denounced the malicious gun-firings perpetrated by the enemy against our side successively on November 15 and 20 as planned and deliberate provocative acts, to all intents and purposes.

The senior member of our side also denounced the south Korean puppet clique instigated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors for making much ado about the alleged "gunfiring" and "tunnelling" by us, a political ruse they invented after committing the armed provocations against us.

He also flayed the U.S. imperialist aggressors for singing a duet with the south Korean puppet clique in the tricky political racket kicked up by them by sending a telephone message groundlessly charging our side and proposing to carry out a spot investigation of the incident by dispatching a joint observer team.

After stating that the "tunnel" allegedly found on the scene of the firing, about which the enemy is raising such an outcry, has nothing to do with us, the senior member of our side stressed: If there were such a thing, it must have been dug by the south Korean puppets to invent a ground for conducting an "anti-communist" propaganda disparaging us.

The senior member of our side branded the infiltration of armed storming party and spy plane and gunfiring committed by the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the northern half of our Republic and its deceptive farce of the so-called "tunnel incident" designed to disparage us on the eve of the south Korean tour of Ford, the chieftain of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations as a very despicable criminal act designed to bring the strain to the extreme pitch and thereby pull the wool over the eyes of the south Korean people and world public and beg the U.S. imperialists, their master, for a few more weapons and dollars for maintaining the military fascist dictatorial "regime" which is shaking to its foundation, and it is a treacherous act for justifying the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, freezing national split and intensifying fascist suppression and war preparations.

At the meeting, major general Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, also lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the extremely grave criminal act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in keeping nuclear warheads and nuclear bombs in south Korea and introducing nuclear weapons there ceaselessly and called the enemy side to account for this.

He bitterly denounced such criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors as a reckless war gamble bringing the situation to a nuclear war in Korea, where tension is increasing with each passing day, a heinous criminal act which might wreck peace in Korea and Asia and the rest of the world and spell irretrievable scourge upon the people and, therefore, it is vicious challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people who desire peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are making desperate efforts to increase the danger of war in Korea and, furthermore, unleash a new war of aggression in Korea by further turning south Korea into a nuclear attacking base, stressed the senior member of our side.

He declared:

The tighter the U.S. imperialist aggressors cling to such criminal acts, the clearer they reveal their dirty nature as the nuclear warmaniac and faster they hasten their self-destruction. They will get nothing from this.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should act with discretion, clearly mindful that the day has gone never to return when they could wield nuclear weapons at will and they can not frighten our people with the policy of nuclear blackmail, stressed the senior member of our side.

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